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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 987



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## CONTENTS

## PAGE

## INTERNATIONAL

- 'ZA RUBEZHOM' Hits Egyptian Press 'Canard,' U.S.-Egyptian  
Military Ties  
(G. Kuznetsov; ZA RUBEZHOM, No 41)..... 1
- 'ZA RUBEZHOM' Editorializes on Brezhnev Proposals  
(Editorial; ZA RUBEZHOM, No 42)..... 4
- Havana Forum Repudiated 'Neutral' View of Nonaligned Role  
(PRAVDA, 10 Oct 79)..... 7

## NATIONAL

- Lack of Parental Guidance Blamed for Selfishness, Rowdiness  
(Friedrich Schulz; FREUNDSCHAFT, 12 Sep 79)..... 12
- Feats of Soviet Memory Artist Described  
(FREUNDSCHAFT, 1 Sep 79)..... 16

## REGIONAL

- Ukrainian Party Committee Press-Centers Described  
(Vitaliy Vozianov; ZHURNALIST, Aug 79)..... 19
- Shcherbitskiy Addresses Donetsk Lenin Order Presentation  
Ceremony  
(PRAVDA UKRAINY, 21 Sep 79)..... 24

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

CPSU Journal Reviews Shcherbitskiy Book on Leninist Workstyle (N. I. Gorlach, N. Ya. Kopyev; VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 5).....	38
Briefs Committee Formed for Cultural Rapprochement	44

## INTERNATIONAL

'ZA RUBEZHOM' HITS EGYPTIAN PRESS 'CANARD,' U.S.-EGYPTIAN MILITARY TIES

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 41 signed to press 4 Oct 79 pp 4,5 LD

[Article by G. Kuznetsov: "The Canard from the Nile, or Why Egyptian Propaganda Needed the Myth of the 'Threat of Soviet Military Interference' In the Near East"]

[Text] According to nature's laws, autumn is the time when the majority of birds, including canards, abandon their homes and travel south, fleeing the coming winter cold. However, a few days ago the opposite occurred: A canard flew off from the banks of the Nile, heading north....

So as not to intrigue the reader we will make things clear at once: This paradox is explained by the fact that the canard which flew out of Cairo has nothing to do with the world of birds, but is a purely propagandist canard. And it left its nest in the editorial office of the weekly AKHIR SA'AH, where it was given a definite itinerary.

Contemplating the launching of the "canard" the editors of the Cairo weekly--whose name means "The Final Hour"--citing anonymous "Western sources," published the "newest," "latest" information on "Soviet intrigues" in the Near East. "Moscow has elaborated and is implementing a plan for indirect military penetration of the Persian Gulf region," the magazine proclaimed, supplying its sensational report with dramatic details: The Soviet Union has embarked on "forming, equipping and specially training shock landing forces in Aden" which are assigned a "decisive role" in "future combat operations to seize oilfields." Of course, the "landing forces" must be the "reply" to Washington's plans to create a "quick-reaction corps" numbering 110,000 men. Moreover, the latter, in the Egyptian weekly's opinion, is being created for the noble purpose of "defending oil sources in the Near East."

It is hardly necessary to prove that the claims about the "formation of shock forces," just like the "reasoning" about the aims of "creating" them, are clumsy fabrications. However, it is not without interest to trace the reasons for the appearance of these falsities.

As is known, Washington's plans to form the notorious "quick-reaction corps" for military intervention in the Near East in the U.S. oil monopolies' interests were given. As the saying goes, "hostile reception" by all the Arab countries is a threat to their sovereignty and independence itself, and now Egypt, which is lapsing into increasingly deep dependence on the United States, is trying to substantiate the "need" for U.S. interventionist forces by using simple propaganda lies.

However, Cairo is not confining itself merely to support for the corps which is being created. It is actively promoting U.S. military penetration of the Near East. Thus, under the pretext of the need to monitor the fulfillment in the Sinai of the military articles of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty the number of American military personnel working at electronic intelligence stations is being increased with Cairo's full agreement. Moreover, U.S. military specialists will be stationed not only on the demarcation line between Egyptian and Israeli forces but also at Israeli military bases which are to be built in the Negev Desert.

The strengthening military cooperation between Egypt and the United States also serves as a nutrient medium for the anti-Sovietism of the Egyptian leaders and the bourgeois press. The United States, for example, is helping create and develop the Egyptian military industry organization for weapons production. However, this sphere is only an addition to the huge program for the delivery of arms using the \$1.5 billion of 3-year credits which Washington issued to Egypt as payment for its participation in the Camp David deal. As the Cairo magazine OCTOBER reports, Egypt has already received from the United States tank equipment, TAT antiaircraft missiles, and also 20 modified phantom fighters which will be displayed in the 6 October parade on the anniversary of the beginning of the "October War."

In the past months, the exchange of military delegations between Egypt and the United States has become an indispensable element in the American-Egyptian dialog. In August American specialists headed by D. McGiffert, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, visited Cairo to ascertain Egypt's arms requirements. In September a group of Egyptian officers headed by K. H. 'Ali, minister of defense and war production, went to Washington with a list of demands. Following this, Vice President H. Mubarak conferred with the Pentagon top brass.

As the NEW YORK TIMES reported, it became known as a result of all these talks that al-Sadat had "unequivocally let it be known that he is not satisfied with the military credits of \$1.5 billion granted to him after the signing of the peace treaty. Al-sadat and other officials talked of the need to completely modernize the Egyptian Army and equip it with the latest U.S. aircraft and other types of arms."

According to the newspaper, American officials were amazed when they were presented with a "shopping list" covering several years and amounting to \$5.5 billion to \$10 billion. This list included 300 of the latest

supersonic fighters, 300 tanks which even the U.S. Army had not yet been armed with, 2000 armored carriers and surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles.

Although the Egyptian leaders promised not to use the American weapons against Israel, the main U.S. ally in the Near East, and are letting it be understood that they need to modernize the army to "combat the pro-Soviet forces in the region" and regard Libya and Syria as their main enemies, the U.S. Congress and primarily its pro-Israeli faction is not inclined to fully satisfy Cairo's appetites. As the NEW YORK TIMES noted, Congress has let it be understood that it does not intend to "reward" Egypt with a large quantity of new types of arms for signing the separate peace treaty. Obviously, Cairo needed myths of a Soviet threat in the Near East to egg on those American legislators susceptible to anti-Sovietism who have now been drawn into the unworthy campaign over the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba and to force official Washington to loosen its pursestrings. Hence the series of slanderous articles about the Soviet Union, the last of which has been the opus in AKHIR SA'AH.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### 'ZA RUBEZHOM' EDITORIALIZES ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 42 signed to press 11 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Socialism's Strategic Doctrine"]

[Excerpts] The whole world is currently discussing animatedly the new Soviet peace-loving initiatives which L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, put forward at the celebrations on the GDR's 30th anniversary. The new proposals directed toward further developing detente policy and consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world are put forward on behalf of the Soviet Union, the GDR and other Warsaw Pact states.

The Soviet Union considers that the most suitable place to discuss the entire broad complex of measures for military detente in Europe would be an All-European conference on a political level. Its preparation and convening are envisaged as an extremely urgent and pressing problem.

Our strategic doctrine, L. I. Brezhnev said, is purely defensive. Proceeding from this, the Soviet country has not increased the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles on the European part of its territory by a single missile or a single aircraft in the past 10 years. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile launchers, as well as the yield of these missiles; nuclear warheads, has even decreased somewhat. The number of medium bombers has also decreased. Moreover, all these types of weapons are deployed in the USSR, and the USSR deploys absolutely no such weapons beyond the bounds of its own territory. The number of Soviet troops in Central Europe has remained stable and has not increased for a number of years now.

This is the Soviet country's response to the hysterical propaganda campaign unleashed by the NATO bosses which sets itself the task of undermining the atmosphere of detente, reviving the cold war spirit and stepping up the arms race and preparation for war. These dangerous maneuvers by the enemies of peace are masked by the myth of the "threat from the East" and of the Soviet Union's imaginary desire for military superiority.

It is no secret to anyone that the NATO strategists are seeking to use talk of the nonexistent Soviet military threat as cover for their intention to achieve one-sided military advantages, disrupt the balance of forces which has developed in Europe and insure military superiority for NATO.

In his Berlin speech L. I. Brezhnev clearly and unequivocally indicated the dangerous nature of these plans, stressing that their realization would inevitably lead to the exacerbation of the situation in Europe and the poisoning of the international atmosphere as a whole.

L. I. Brezhnev described the attempts to make out that these steps are a reply to Soviet military preparations as deliberate deception of the broad public and warned the FRG leaders, as well as the leaders of the other NATO countries which are preparing to accept U.S. nuclear missile weapons, against risky playing with fire.

In addition the head of the Soviet state reaffirmed that our country will never use nuclear weapons against those countries which refuse to produce or acquire such weapons and do not have them on their territories.

It is not difficult to understand that a heavy responsibility is assumed by the leaders of those NATO countries which are intending to make their peoples "happy" by deploying U.S. nuclear missile weapons on their soil. "The participants in the talks," the joint communique on the results of the official friendly visit to the GDR by the USSR party and government delegation headed by L. I. Brezhnev says, "call on all NATO countries to abandon their schemes. It is still not too late to stop the dangerous development of events."

Not It Is up to the West

Perhaps no foreign policy action by the Soviet Union in recent years has evoked such general interest and attention as the proposals put forward in L. I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin. The Soviet people and the peoples of all the socialist community countries with legitimate pride see the Soviet initiatives as a continuation of the best traditions of the peace-loving Leninist policy. It is as serious to the highest degree and deserving of profound study and approval that they have been assessed by many realistic statesmen in the West who acknowledge that they help to create a better atmosphere for the detente policy and represent a constructive, real contribution to solving key international problems. It is stressed that henceforth the Vienna talks on the reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe will receive a mighty positive impetus, and more favorable conditions will be created for the speediest entry into force of the SALT II treaty and the start of talks aimed at preparing the SALT III agreement.

Unfortunately, the voices can also be heard of those who cannot hide their annoyance and irritation at Soviet diplomacy's successes, which place a

serious obstacle in the way of the Pentagon's plans to deploy new nuclear missile weapons in Europe. But the spokesmen for the interests of the military-industrial complex are now doomed to increasing isolation in the eyes of society and the broad people's masses in Western countries, for which the Soviet proposals open up a clear and real prospect of insuring for Europe a life under conditions of security and peace and achieving a historic target--an end to the arms race, and the implementation of universal and complete disarmament, excluding war forever from the life of human society.

The Soviet state inscribed these noble aims on its banner in the distant year of 1917 and has unswervingly sought to realize them throughout its 62-year history.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### HAVANA FORUM REPUDIATED 'NEUTRAL' VIEW OF NONALIGNED ROLE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Special Correspondent A. Maslennikov report: "On an Anti-imperialist Basis; Results of the Conference of Nonaligned Countries"]

[Text] Havana-Moscow--The results of the sixth conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government in Havana continue to be commented on extensively in international circles. This is understandable--the leaders of almost 100 countries representing one of the most mass and influential movements of our time gathered in the Cuban capital.

Assessing the work of the Havana conference, the statesmen and press of the majority of nonaligned countries describe it as a success for the cause of peace, a victory for the progressive forces and a failure for world reaction's attempts to undermine the nonaligned movement's anti-imperialist orientation. They voice the conviction that the conference's results will help to activate the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism in all their manifestations.

The sense of satisfaction apparent in these statements is shared by the governments and public of the socialist community countries. "The great significance of the nonaligned movement as an influential factor in the struggle for peace and international security and against imperialism, colonialism and racism," the joint communique on the results of the official friendly visit paid to the GDR by the USSR party and government delegation noted.

The voices of Western propagandists who saw in the work and decisions of the Havana forum some kind of "discord," "leadership struggle" and attempt to "divert the nonaligned movement from its true goals" clash sharply with this assessment.

The U.S. bourgeois press is expressing its displeasure particularly openly. Noting that the final declaration sharply criticizes Washington's policy in Africa and other parts of the world, TIME magazine admits: "This is precisely what U.S. diplomats were trying to avoid by 2 months of feverish

attempts to condition nonaligned foreign ministers throughout the world. "U.S. officials," NEWSWEEK writes, "saw the conference on nonaligned movement leaders in Havana as a sort of trial in absentia...." These assessments are interesting in that they demonstrate the true attitude of certain Western circles toward the nonaligned movement and attest to the constant attempts by imperialist forces to split and weaken its ranks and direct its policy into a channel which suits them.

Back in the period of preparation for the Havana forum the West and above all Washington mounted a malicious anti-Cuban campaign which Beijing also joined. The aim of this campaign was to slander socialist Cuba, set it against the movement's other members, and wreck the conference in Havana or at least turn it into a arena of mutual attacks.

Of course, many complex elements and even differences emerged at the conference connected with the heterogeneity of the countries composing the non-aligned movement, their different levels of economic development, differences in their political systems, their degree of dependence on former colonial metropolitan states, and regional interests. Nonetheless this was not the main factor at the conference. The actual course of the conference's work and then the documents it adopted reflected like a mirror a number of important processes, above all the growth of the struggle of imperialism's former colonial regions for the consolidation of national independence, equality, democracy and social progress. This was manifested not only in the growth of the movement's ranks and the expansion of its geographical framework but also in its members' deeper awareness of their interests in the struggle against imperialism. Attempts to deprive the movement of clear-cut guidelines, to lead it into the impasse of "equidistance" from the opposed sociohistorical forces have not met with any broad support.

"Nonalignment has never been a policy of equidistance or neutrality for us," S. N. Mishra, head of the Indian delegation, said. "It is something incomparably more positive, vitally important and active enabling us to act in support of decolonization and the liberation movements and adopt a principled stance on questions facing the world today." International reaction, Jamaican Prime Minister M. Manley said, would like to make us believe that nonalignment can be reduced to the concept of neutrality. But we know that it is a force which opposes imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and struggles for peace, disarmament and progress.

The trend which emerged in Havana toward a more clear-cut definition of the nonaligned movement's positions on the basic questions of the anti-imperialist struggle reflects the changes taking place in the world, above all the aggravation of contradictions between the developing countries and the main centers of present-day capitalism. The peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries are seeing for themselves that the policy of imperialism, which has become even tougher and more aggressive recently, is the main obstacle on their path toward a more secure, freer and more dignified life.



In the economic sphere this is manifested in the fact that the fashionable talk in the West of "common interests" and "freedom of trade" between the developing states and the industrially developed capitalist countries in fact serves only as a cover for the plunder which the latter conduct through protectionism, disproportionate prices for raw materials and finished articles, and other methods. In the political sphere the desire of the young states to consolidate their sovereignty and to create the peaceful conditions essential for resolving the problems facing them is entering into conflict with the policy pursued by the imperialist powers headed by the United States of interfering in the affairs of other peoples, of expanding the network of military bases and now also of plans for forming special military subunits of the "quick reaction corps" type to fight the liberation movements.

All this is leading to the expansion of the anti-imperialist struggle front and the creation of conditions whereby even those social elements which the West used to regard as its allies are entering into opposition against the imperialist powers' policy together with progressive, radically inclined social strata. Thus, describing the political situation in Latin America, New York's BUSINESS WEEK notes that representatives of the technocratic and political ruling clique which until recently cooperated closely with the United States have in recent years been acting increasingly frequently "under the flag of anti-Americanism."

The sociopolitical advances taking place in the nonaligned countries themselves also help the movement's members to become more deeply aware that their interests are incompatible with the interests of imperialism. The Havana conference--this was frequently noted during the discussion which developed there--was distinguished from previous conference not only by the increased number of participants but also by the fact that their ranks contained a considerably larger number of countries which have undergone revolutionary transformations in recent years and now adhere to a progressive sociopolitical orientation in both foreign and domestic policy.

Of course, it is hard for the West to come to terms with the fact that the positions of resolute struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the people's freedom, equality and independence formulated in Havana reflect profound processes taking place in the nonaligned movement. In an attempt to belittle their significance, bourgeois propaganda tries to make out that the conference decisions were taken not by means of free and democratic discussion but as a result of pressure on the so-called "silent majority" by the country organizing the conference. The description of the Havana forum results as a "victory" for some and a "defeat" for others follows logically from the approach.

There is no denying--and this was stated very clearly by Fidel Castro in his concluding speech--that the conference in Havana greatly promoted the growth of Cuba's international prestige and the enhancement of its authority

among the nonaligned movement members. But to reduce the results of this forum to success for just one particular country means displaying at the very least extreme disrespect for the political wisdom and experience of the leaders of almost 100 of the world's states and of public movements who gathered in Havana.

If we are speaking of defeat, then in Havana it overtook those Western circles which tried to wreck this meeting and impose internecine struggle on its participants, and thus distract them from discussion of the important problems of the present day. The transatlantic press itself was obliged to assess the failure of these designs as "a sign of the West's growing weakness." A similar fate overtook the Beijing leaders, who spoke in unison with imperialism on all major issues. "The distinguishing feature of the sixth conference of nonaligned countries," the SINGAPORE STRAITS TIMES notes, "was China's almost total isolation."

This, however, did not dash the eagerness of the imperialist strategists and Beijing leaders to interfere in the nonaligned countries' affairs. They intend to continue trying to sow discord among them. The Western capitals and Beijing are scrupulously seeking out among the conference participants real or imagined "malcontents." Plans are being nurtured also for exerting direct pressure on nonaligned states. We can judge this from an editorial comment published in the NEW YORK TIMES, in which this organ of the transatlantic moneybags arrogantly "calls to order" the nonaligned countries, stating that they cannot "condemn Washington without fear of real retaliatory measures, or utter absurdities in total confidence that a powerful America will pardon the weak."

Complex, contradictory processes are also taking place in the nonaligned movement itself. Thus, for instance, its increased membership among states belonging to various regions imparts a more representative nature to the movement and helps to enhance its influence and role in world affairs. But this expansion, as the Havana conference itself noted, creates objective preconditions for the intensification of existing differences between the movement's individual members.

This factor is used by certain circles in particular to promote the idea of turning the nonaligned movement into a so-called "truly global factor." The point of this transformation, we were told in Havana, must be to divert the movement from the priority defense of the interests of the majority, that is, of the developing countries, and to reorient its policy so that it attaches primary importance not to anti-imperialism but to "resisting bloc policy," that is, the same old idea of equidistance from the world of socialism and the world of imperialist oppression.

All this means that the task of preserving the nonaligned movement's unity and strengthening its cohesion on the principled basis of struggle against

imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for peace, freedom and independence will continue to be topical. An important guarantee of success in its solution is the fact that the anti-imperialist platform elaborated in Havana accords with the true interests of the nonaligned countries' peoples.

CSO: 1800



## NATIONAL

### LACK OF PARENTAL GUIDANCE BLAMED FOR SELFISHNESS, ROWDYISM

Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 12 Sep 79 p 4

[Article by Friedrich Schulz: "Apathy Bordering on Treason"]

[Text] The waiting room of the bus depot was full of intending travelers. Some people were standing in line at the ticket office. They were joined by an older man and a boy. The man asked who was the last in line. The young man he happened to address was coarsely and loudly chatting with another youngster of roughly the same age. Both young men were a bit tipsy.

Their reaction to the older man's polite question came as a total surprise to him. Instead of answering, one of the young men roughly pushed him in the ribs, the other threw a punch at his face, precipitating him into the corner of the waiting room. The boy Victor rushed to aid his father. He called out: "What do you think you're doing!..." And thereby attracted the fury of the rowdies. They flung themselves at Victor, threw him to the ground aiming kicks and blows. Finally Victor succeeded in getting up and escaping his attackers.

And what were the witnesses of this repulsive and cruel event doing? Women and children were bawling. The men..., well--were there any men around? To be sure, the male sex was represented among the travelers in the waiting room, but their motto seemed to be that none of this was any of their business.

This tacit toleration of a crime, the spathy shown by so many neutral witnesses in the face of this shocking outrage had the inevitable consequence. Rowdies Pavel Yelikov and Aleksandr Haensch got their blood up even more, lost all control and went in hot pursuit of their victim. Yelikov and Haensch stormed the apartment where Victor had found refuge. Only at that point did they meet a serious challenge, and that was offered by...a woman! Her attitude, her words--threatening and resolute--acted like a cold shower on the heated senses of the "heroes." Their courage evaporated.

"In the waiting room nobody even tried to help us...Not a single person," with some bitterness remembers A.I. Petrenko, a semi-invalid. Is it not in

fact offensive to have to feel so helpless in the presence of many people who ought to be mindful of the principle of communist ethics that "man is man's friend"? Our socialist lifestyle requires a very different behavior: The readiness promptly to render assistance, and not only when such assistance does not involve any inconvenience. Comradely behavior and aid are genuine precisely when given without selfish motives, if they involve a certain risk although, of course, that presumes a certain level of civil courage. The apathetic onlookers of the crime lacked any of this--the principles of communist ethics bestow on us the right to say this very clearly--and this alone was the circumstance favoring this violent crime. If the rowdies had at least been the object of some angry remarks, if only one man had bravely confronted them, they would not have been so provocatively cocky. In that case A. and V. Petrenko would have been able to honor the moral attitude of their fellow men. As it is both have every right to feel outraged with the cowardly apathy of the "observers." Let us hope that this was an exception and assume that by sheer accident people were assembled in this particular waiting room, whose underdeveloped sense of civic responsibility was unexpectedly challenged and found wanting. But this accident had serious consequences for the Petrenkos. It was a misfortune for innocent people. That is why we need to study the roots of this apathy which borders on treason.

Apparently they go deep and tend to lead back to childhood. They are educational mistakes which surface later as gaps in the moral attitude of the adult. And often it begins with apparently harmless trifles.

"...Elsa, shouldn't you be helping your mother," says the father to his 16-year old daughter who is standing by the window, looking into the courtyard, while the mother attends to the washing machine in the kitchen. Elsa lifts her eyes in astonishment: "Like this? I'm all dressed to go out!"

"Leave the kid alone!," calls the mother. "I can manage by myself. She's supposed to go to the theater with Sergei." There are 2 hours before the curtain, and the father is probably right in saying that the girl should help and take off her evening dress for a while. However, Elsa has never been taught to consider other people, if she had she would not quibble about changing her clothes and help her mother without being asked.

The father is off to work on the night shift. "As you like!," he mutters and bangs the door. The lack of principle, the father's indulgence, the mother's mistaken kind of "caring,"--they feed the selfishness in their daughter who thinks of herself only and will later be quite unable to be considerate of others, even if that matters very much. Lack of consideration in turn results in hardheartedness.

The passive attitude of the bystanders to the outrage in the waiting room also borders on hardheartedness, because none of these people felt obligated to help the victims and restrain the rowdies. Every unlawful action must meet with the resolute resistance of the public. It is none of my business

--that is a principle totally out of place in our socialist lifestyle which should be characterized by activism in all circumstances. And, after all, we are the public, all of us! Not only voluntary militia aides are obligated to combat rowdiness. We must all call a halt to it.

And who are the two rowdies? Why were they capable of this cruel misdeed?

Pavel Yelikov is aged 20. He committed the new offense only 11 days after his return from a reformatory. His mother sniveled: "He did not kill anybody. She was quite incapable of understanding that attacks on human dignity must be punished. The two young men beat up a disabled man and maltreated the son who went to the aid of his weak father.

At home Pavel was cock of the roost. His mother kept on saying: "When we were young, life was hard. Our children should enjoy more pleasure and freedom." Pavel was spoilt and forgiven for any act of disobedience. He grew up a hardhearted egotist who despises his environment. He says brazenly: "The old guy crowded me. I just meant to push him away!" Instead of honoring the older man and answering him politely, the young man cut up rough without any provocation.

Aleksandr Haesch is only 17 years old. His mother also is guided only by blind love which disregards the darker aspects of her son's nature. She maintains that the witnesses are lying. Sasha, his mother thinks, should not have admitted any guilt. Would the lad's denial that he had attacked the Petrenkos have improved his situation? ... Finally the woman asks the people's court to show mercy to her son. They should forgive her offspring who is still a minor.

On account of his youth the adolescent Aleksandr Haensch had not been taken into custody. He, though, did not even now think it necessary to ask the Petrenkos for forgiveness. If he had done so, the rowdy would still have had to appear before the court--he had committed a crime and the victim cannot by his forgiveness wipe out the debt--but his acknowledgment of having deeply offended innocent people, any genuine repentance would have been a step toward improvement. Unfortunately such was not the case. Aleksandr did not admit any guilt, in fact incurred another offense at the trial by once again raising hell. He expected unlimited indulgence and must have been badly disappointed in his hope for a humane attitude to be shown only to himself.

Yes, our laws are humane, but precisely for humanist reasons, for the sake of justice, there may not be unlimited mercy. The penalty is the retribution for the outrage, and the inevitability of punishment guarantees the just protection of Soviet people, our socialist society from the attacks of criminal elements. That is why the rowdies Yelikov and Haensch had to atone for their crime. Will their mothers finally understand that? Will they realize that their doting love indirectly affected the fate of their sons?

The apathy of the persons who just looked on while the crime was in progress is not punishable by law, because such a negative phenomenon must be left to

judgment from the ethical aspect. But let everyone consult his conscience whether he would act resolutely in a similar instance. If we were to treat with the contempt deserved anyone who refuses to aid his fellow man, who hardens his heart against the sufferings of his comrades, we would have fewer heartless people. Let us all be more attentive and reflect whether someone might need help which we have so far omitted to offer. Our fellow men need not always be defended against evil rowdies. There are many other opportunities which may test our readiness to help our fellows.

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CSO: 1826

NATIONAL

### FEATS OF SOVIET MEMORY ARTIST DESCRIBED

Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 1 Sep 79 p 4

[Psychological discussion by Gennadiy Terets mentioning Soviet psychologist Aleksandr Luria]

[Text] A driver may simultaneously watch the road ahead, let the clutch in or out, change gear, hold the steering wheel, talk to the passenger, smoke if he is a smoker, listen to the radio. Most of these actions are automatic, that is are carried out unconsciously.

On the other hand Yuri Gorny's achievements in the course of a single minute tend to leave a positively uncanny impression. Let me try to count them: His left hand plays a melody on the piano, his right hand notes down an idea. At the same time he multiplies two numbers of several places called out by someone in the audience, finds the root of another large number and raises a double figure to the fourth power. And not even that is all. Also at the same time he memorizes 20-30 random figures, counts the letters in a written text, and so on.

This is called mental gymnastics and demonstrates the unlimited potential of the human brain.

The "kitchen" of stage performer Yuri Gorny is rather unusual: For the 1980 Olympic Games he is practicing numbers for a competition...with himself. Let us note here that his "pre-Olympic starts" were successful. His new program was pronounced excellent by members of the USSR teams for light and heavy athletics, wrestling and hockey, also by leading chess players and cosmonauts.

Artist Yuri Gorny is developing an art form which was once distinguished by Wolf Messing and Mikhail Kuni. However, his psychological efforts on the stage are not intended to amaze the audiences but to nourish their fantasy, enrich their perceptivity. Consequently the performer's program bears the title: "The Human Potential!" It is at one and the same time art, scientific experiment and sport. Legends swirl around Gorny, and he is often called a magician; but the reality is no less amazing.



The eminent Soviet psychologist Aleksandr Luria kept a man under prolonged observation, whose memory was described in technical literature as the most acute ever. This "phenomenon" was able within 30 seconds to memorize two dozen random numbers. Gorny requires one tenth of that time for the same task, 2-3 seconds. And he is able still to repeat the "frozen" combination the next morning.

Yuri Gorny excels at doing whatever he is called upon to do by the audience. He pinpoints certain people in the hall, finds hidden objects, correctly guesses the year, month and day of birth of the test subject, and does many other things.

"My attempts are based on so-called ideomotor phenomena," says Yuri Gorny. "I simply developed my powers of observation, visual memory, intuition and sensitivity, the ability immediately to orient myself in the most varied circumstances, and to think logically. The experiments I demonstrate for the spectators help them glimpse the human potential. Whatever I have achieved is the result of long-standing and systematic exercises for my memory and attention span, and also of the ability totally to relax. I do not read thoughts, but I create the illusion of telepathy--that is my art. People like sometimes to believe in miracles, just as children want to believe in fairy tales. Why should I disappoint them."

The potential for the perfection of human skills is limitless. It is well known that the capacity of our memory may be vastly increased.

Yuri Gorny is not at all inclined to emphasize his special gifts. On the contrary, he is convinced and constantly repeats in his replies to many questions that anyone is able to substantially improve his capacities in the art he practices. His appearances are the best witness of the fact that Yuri himself developed his skills to an unusual extent. He has been demonstrating his psychological experiments for more than 15 years. In that time his audiences have included deer breeders from Chukotka, miners from the Kuzbas, metallurgists from Zaporozhye, oil workers from Tyumen, crop farmers from Kazakhstan, scientists from Moscow, Novosibirsk and Tomsk, cosmonauts, the collective of the USSR Maly Theater...

The Novosibirsk scientists presented him with a certificate which said:

"The psychological experiments demonstrated by outstanding artist Yuri Gorny prove that he has interesting capabilities: Basically they are of a materialist nature... Yuri Gorny's art has achieved a high professional standard."

Gorny's experiments arouse the audience's interest in recognizing the human genius, encourage the spectators to develop their powers of observation, memory and capacity for independent thought; in short Gorny inspires them to self-education.

To know himself, to demonstrate the human potential--that is Yuri's self-imposed task. "Everything I achieved," he emphasizes, "was the result of

hard work, daily practice in memorizing, thinking, observing, the capacity for relaxation and concentration. Everyone of us has these capacities, but we do not always know how to exploit them."

Already in childhood Yuri distinguished himself by his rare memory and thirst for knowledge: He memorized the output figures of all dairies in the kolkhoz, kray and oblast. He knew how much seed had been sown, how much harvested, and not only by his own kolkhoz but on neighboring farms also, and so on.

When studying at the Omsk Institute for Physical Education he became interested in physiology and psychology. These sciences later propelled him on to the stage. It all began with training the self, with the education of the will. He learned completely to command his body.

His psychological experiments show once more how sensibly and liberally nature has gifted its greatest creation--man.

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## REGIONAL

### UKRAINIAN PARTY COMMITTEE PRESS-CENTERS DESCRIBED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 8, Aug 79 pp 10-11

[Article by Vitaliy Vozianov, deputy chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: "Harvest Work"]

[Text] Recently in a number of republics, in many krays, oblasts and rayons in the nation a fine new organizational format is being used which allows the power and capabilities of the press, television, radio, and ideological departments to be used more completely and effectively in rendering effectual assistance to all those connected with harvesting. We are speaking of press-centers which have been established under party committees.

Press-centers are operating under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee as well as under oblast and rayon party committees. The republic press-centers are composed of responsible workers from the department of propaganda and agitation, organizational and party work, agriculture and culture of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, the Ukrainian Trade-Union Council, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Ukrainian SSR Peoples' Control Committee, leaders from a number of ministries and branches, republic newspapers, the Ukrainian News Agency, the Ukrainian SSR State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Ukrainian SSR State Committee on the Affairs of Publication, Polygraphy and Book Trade.

The basic direction for the work of press-centers is coordination of mass media information and the propaganda in illuminating the harvest. Definite recommendations are made from the press-centers to mass media groups. If the necessity arises, the press-center has the resolutions approved by press reports. Publications, radio and television broadcasts which are concerned with the harvest are analyzed daily. Propaganda on radio and television concerning the foremost methods of publication is an important concern for the workers participating in press-center work.

As a rule, it meets every week. At the meetings they discuss reports from editors of republic, oblast and rayon newspapers, the leaders of the



Ukrainian SSR State Committee for television and radio broadcasting, and other branches. The recommendations and wishes which are developed jointly reach all editors.

The press-centers helped find new ways to illustrate the hard work during the harvest time in the press, on television and on the radio. Thus, the republic newspaper RADYANS'KA UKRAINA proved its value as "Headquarters for publicity on socialist competition." It had its own posts in the oblasts and rayons. Through the efforts of aktivs together with local organizations, the headquarters conducted a mutual check on the preparation in the oblasts for the harvest, it discussed the progress of the competition, it published "lightning" which was information on the results of the day, and "sharp signals" which were operative reports on what was interfering with the success of the harvest. As a rule, the next day the newspaper issued "leaflets for posting" which was a detailed report of how successful they were and is only mentioned in the preceding "lightning." The decisions on measures taken according to "sharp signals" were published. "The leaflets for posting" were devoted to the most valuable forms and methods of work in party committees, primary party groups at the harvest, and to the technological innovations.

In the Saturday and Sunday issues, on the first page the RADYANS'KA UKRAINA published feature stories on the innovators and front rank workers in the harvest and portraits of the best combine crews.

A great deal was done by teams which were created by the newspaper consisting of deputies from local soviets, agricultural correspondents, and journalists for examining domestic services, public catering, and the laborers' conditions for work and relaxation on the fields. Many of the reports from these teams appeared in the newspapers.

The editorial "harvest headquarters" in the PRAVDA UKRAINA operated successfully. It coordinated the efforts of all the departments participating in describing the harvest. The "headquarters" also supported the tie with ministries, departments and organizations.

With the help of workers and agricultural correspondents, national inspectors, komсомol projector operators, members of deputy groups and positions the editors conducted a mass raid-inspection on preparedness for the harvest. In the course of one and a half months, twenty reports of raid brigades were published.

During the harvest days special "Field Leaflets" were published on the page of PRAVDA UKRAINA. Operative information and critical communications were also published. On the second and third day, the reader discovered what was done after the sharp criticisms were published.

Along with the "Field Leaflet" other reports on the harvest were published. In particular, we remember the theme page "What the Experience of Tavra Teaches" which concerned the management of the harvest progress.

Correspondents and reports on the mass-political work about the harvest occupied a considerable place on the newspaper pages.

Two weeks before the harvest began, the journalists of the republic newspaper SIL'SKA VISTA organized a meeting of the editors and prominent experts in combine harvesting with representatives of a number of ministries and branches. During the meetings, suggestions were made concerning how the harvest can best be carried out in shorter amounts of time and without losses. According to a letter written by the participants of this meeting, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee approved a decree. It was published in the republic's newspapers and was issued in a separate publication for posting.

Struggling for the effectiveness of its materials, the newspaper introduced the column called "A Bell from the Editors." The journalists contacted leaders of the criticizing oblasts, rayons and farms and received information about what was done to eliminate deficiencies.

Many other publishing houses also conducted fruitful creative searches. In particular last year, 207 rayon newspapers of the republic (almost every second one) during the harvest came out daily (in a smaller volume). This helped the harvest to be treated more respectfully and have a more active influence on its progress.

Unlike previous years, television and radio broadcasts had the most interesting coverages for the harvest. In this campaign there were two stages. The first was occupied by operative information. The republic radio broadcast alone transmitted during that time almost 550 reports. Each evening 15-20-minute television reports called "The Ukraine is Harvesting" were broadcast. The exported film groups of the Ukrainian SSR State Television and Radio Broadcasting were then very important. They gave widespread information, exposed inadequacies in the organization of the harvest and promoted their elimination.

The second stage included the final period of the struggle for bread when broadcasts on the goals of front-rank farms, rayons and oblasts were being prepared. In them participated party committee secretaries, leaders of soviet and agricultural organs, harvest experts and grain transportation experts, cultural officials, agitation brigades, and participants in the cultural campaign.

The experience of recent years which was thoroughly studied and effectively distributed, especially the experience of 1978, showed that in the arsenal of effective means of mass propaganda a significant place is occupied by posters, leaflets and other publications from the editorial-publishing department of oblasts polygraphy publications. These publications have urgent, definite, and effective themes. During the last harvest in the republic there were over 400 such titles published, an overall edition of more than 500,000 copies. Now we, undoubtedly, will use this experience.

The republican competition to better cover the harvest in the press, on the radio and on television has become a tradition for us. It is conducted by the Administration of the Ukrainian Journalists' Union together with the ministries of agriculture, sovkhoses and the Goskomsel' khoztekhnika [expansion unknown]. For each category of mass information and propaganda prizes were assigned. Thirty prizes were singled out for encouraging journalists in creative initiative and organizational work at the harvest.

All of the measures listed here as well as many others are constantly in view of the press center.

Naturally the question arises: How does the press-center's work on covering the harvest end? Those initiatives and good deeds about which I briefly told were analyzed by us and received a fairly wide distribution in conformity, of course, with the tasks of each publication and in accordance with the conditions of each creative collective. The entire experience which was gathered was put into a summary plan for conducting an important agricultural and political campaign--the harvest.

The current agricultural year has been difficult. Kolkhoses and sovkhoses of many oblasts in the republic have had to resow winter crops and perennial grasses on a considerable portion of the fields. A great loss to the fields was caused by the heavy floods. The late spring held back the sowing of spring crops and the arrival of green fodder.

Such a situation required the maximum concentration of efforts, great organizational and mass-political work on the part of party organizations, and the utilization of the entire arsenal of ideological facilities. Taking into account the requirements which issued from the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On The Further Improvement Of Ideological And Political Work," the departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee together with the press center on instruction of the Secretariat of Central Committee prepared and sent to the party oblast committees and all organizations of mass information and propaganda recommendations on organizing ideological and political work during the time of preparation and during the course of the harvest for this year. An important role was played by the meeting of the party aktiv of the Ukraine. Its participants discussed the report by Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee V.V. Shcherbitskiy on implementing this decree.

Serious attention was given to coordinating the activity of the mass information and propaganda facilities, to improving the operation and effectiveness of their broadcast, and to the improved propaganda of the Ipatovsk method and the valuable initiative of the Yampol' residence.

Teams of the journalists from the republic newspapers RADYANS'KA UKRAINA

and PRADVA UKRAINY were sent to the largest grain oblasts and SIL'SKI VISTI organized a mobile unit of editors which will cover the progress of the harvest which moves with it from the south to the north in the republic.

On the initiative of the POLTAVA radio, the Dnepropetrovskaya, Cherkasskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Sumskaya and other oblast television and radio committees changed the network of broadcasting for the harvest period: radio broadcast begin at 5:15 a.m. for a more thorough coverage of the harvest they intend to widely implement combined measures of the television and radio committees and the newspaper editors.

Besides the special television shows of "highly esteemed films" which have proven themselves and were released during the last harvest, operations subjects filmed by mobile units of film groups, and critical reports from raid brigades, now the mobile television video tape equipment will be used to a greater extent. Several large scale video tape reports on issues are being prepared to be shown in color: "Morning On The Harvest Field," "The Steppe: From Dawn To Dusk," "The Fires Of Night Harvest," "Towards Grain," "On The Threshing Floors And Elevators."

Twice a week they will broadcast "Concerts Greeting the Guardsman of the Harvest" and a video program was composed on the best artistic experts in the nation for creating concerts to be shown at a convenient time for the farmers. Forty-five minute film shootings are conducted and the music program "Praise To The Hands That Harvests The Bread," a literary and musical composition "A Word About Bread" were prepared. Also a special program is being put together for daytime television which is dedicated to the Ukrainian farmers.

In the Ukrainian Politizdat, in the Izdatel'stvo "Urozhay" many copies of posters and brochures are published. In the editorial-publishing department of the departments of publishing and polygraphy industry of the cultural oblast executive committee administration they publish "Fighting Leaflets," "Lightning," "Field Mice" and other published material.

With each day the flow of information from the oblasts, rayons is growing and the volume of work in the republic press-center is increasing. The soldiers of the ideological front are facing a crucial test. The test is on how the demands of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On The Further Improvement Of Ideological And Political-Educational Work" are being carried out. Kiev.

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## REGIONAL

### SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES DONETSK LENIN ORDER PRESENTATION CEREMONY

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Sep 79 pp 1-2 AU

[Report on speech delivered by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 20 September ceremony of Lenin Order presentation to Donetsk city]

[Text] Dear Comrades: Today Donetsk City is to be presented the Order of Lenin for the successes attained by the city's working people in economic and cultural construction, in socialist competitions for pre-fulfilling the 5-year plans and for the great contribution made to the country's industrialization.

Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to warmly congratulate you, participants in the solemn session, and through you all the working people of the city and the oblast on the fatherland's highest award.

Allow me, esteemed comrades, to comply with the honorable instruction of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to convey to you, the working people of industrial Donetsk--his cordial congratulations on the deserved award and the best of wishes.

Also receive, dear comrades, warm congratulations on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and government.

The award of the Order of Lenin to the city of Donetsk is a significant event in the life of our republic, of our entire country. All of us regard it as a nationwide recognition, as a worthy evaluation of the revolutionary services and the heroic deeds and accomplishments of the Donetsk working people, of their selfless labor for the glory of our great socialist homeland.

Your remarkable city is comparatively new--it is a little over 100 years old. The Great October has clearly divided its history into two parts.



In the first of them, the pre-October one, the remained exploitation, poverty, the people's grief and torments. The second half has been marked by a dynamic launching of freedom, plenty, culture, joy and human happiness.

How can one abstain from repeating Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's remarkable words expressed at the solemn session on the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. "Remember," Leonid Ilich said, "old Yuzovka, that conglomeration of huts, that mud, crowding and disorder. And compare it with the present-day Yuzovka--the large modern city of Donetsk, with its broad avenues, green parks, comfortable houses, beautiful stadiums and culture palaces."

That vivid comparison of two epochs in the example of one city's history convincingly reflect the results of revolutionary transformations, the results of the Leninist Party's creative activity, and the Soviet people's heroic struggle and inspired toil.

It is deeply symbolic, comrades, that the order that will decorate your city's banner bears the immortal image of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a person dear to all of us, creator and leader of our party and state.

It is known what an enormous solicitude was accorded by Vladimir Ilich to the restoration of Donbass, with what intense attention he was watching the rebirth of this industrial province from the ruin. "Any restoration of large industry in Russia and any authentic construction of socialism are absolutely out of question," V. I. Lenin emphasized at the 11th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks), "...unless we restore Donbass and put it at a proper level," (complete collection of works, Volume 45, page 105).

At that time, inconceivably difficult for the Soviet state, despite the ruin and famine, trainloads with foodstuffs, clothing, timber and equipment were rolling to Donbass from all over the country.

And Donbass began to work for socialism. Each ton of Donbass coal and metal helped revive the country's wrecked economy. In 1922 Donetsk miners were the country's first to be awarded the Red Banner of the all-Russian Central Executive Committee.

There is every ground to say the workers class of Donbass from the first days was in the vanguard of nationwide socialist competitions that developed 50 years ago for the successful implementation of the first 5-year plans. In those years it was precisely your mining province that launched the remarkable labor initiatives that received support all over the country and set an example of a new, socialist attitude toward labor.

When Hitlerite Germany launched the perfidious and gangster-like attack against our motherland, the inhabitants of Donetskaya Oblast once again

proved their boundless loyalty to the Communist Party and to the beloved motherland, the wives, daughters and sisters went to pits and enterprise shops to replace the husbands, fathers and brothers.

While celebrating the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist oppressors, with the feeling of particular pride we now say: At the bitter hour of fascist occupation Donbass remained unsubdued. And no matter how hard the Hitlerites tried, in the whole period of occupation they were unable to obtain either Donetsk coal or metal.

On 9 September 1943, the Red Banner of liberation was hoisted over the skeleton of the opera and ballet house built just before the war and burned by the enemy. Life returned to the destroyed city. Friends' hands, hands of fraternal assistance were immediately extended from all parts of the country, from all Soviet republics.

As in the first years following the civil war, Moscow and Leningrad, the Urals and Siberia, the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Far East again engaged in restoring Donbass and its mining capital city. The thing that occurred was what one can call a real miracle even now, 36 years later. A month after the city's liberation the motherland began to receive Donetsk-made steel, and three months after--coal. The combined efforts to restore Donetsk and the entire Donbass with new vigor manifested the powerful creative strength of unity and inviolable Leninist friendship among all our country's peoples.

Present at this ceremony are party veterans and veterans of the Great October socialist revolution, heroes of the first 5-year periods, participants in the liberation of Donetsk from the fascist oppressors, those who restored the city from the ruins and who have done and are doing so much to turn Donetsk into one of the most beautiful and comfortable industrial cities in the world.

Allow me, dear comrades, to express cordial gratitude to all of you, veterans and youths, for your combat and labor feats, to wish you good health, inexhaustible energies and new successes for the benefit of our beloved motherland.

The postwar history of Donetsk, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, is the history of dynamic development in all economic branches, the history of new heroic accomplishments, or conceiving and developing glorious innovative initiatives. The level of prewar industrial production was surpassed in less than 6 years after the liberation.

The names of your fellow-countrymen who established world records in coal mining and pit cutting became renowned at that time all over the country. The examples of labor heroism were also set by Donetsk metallurgists, machinebuilders, coke-chemists and builders. Donetsk scientists, designers

and production innovators played a significant part in the consolidation of the country's industrial potential and in further technical progress in the entire national economy.

It is noteworthy that many technical innovations created by the bold ideas and creative labor of your city's working people were frequently supplemented with such expressions as the "first" or "for the first time." You yourselves and our entire republic take rightful pride in that.

It was precisely here in Donetsk that the highly productive "Donbass" coal mining combine was developed, that the mining equipment with the narrow cut was first applied which was later introduced into the entire Soviet coal industry.

At that time the V. I. Lenin metallurgical plant in Donetsk put into operation the commercial unit for continuous steel casting that was patented in developed industrial countries all over the world. It was also here that a new method of cooling Martin furnaces was introduced, and that the progressive method of iron smelting using natural gas was developed and introduced.

It would only be fair to mention today the collective of the Ukrainian Leninist komsomol metallurgical plant that was the country's first to produce powerful rotor excavators and multicable hoist machines for the ore mining industry; the collective of the chemical reagents plant that put into production many chemical substances badly needed in various national economic branches; and the remarkable collectives of many other enterprises in your city.

In the 8th, 9th and the 3 years of the 10th 5-year periods alone Donetsk industrial enterprises supplied production worth R23.5 billion, including almost R680 million in excess of the plan.

It is a pleasure to note that practically all the national economic branches in the city have been operating rhythmically and surpassing the 10th 5-year targets.

As always, Donetsk miners are in the vanguard. Their patriotic initiative to increase coal production has been highly assessed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Your city's metallurgists supply 93 percent of steel at the level of the world's best samples. The output of production bearing quality marks has increased in the 10th 5-year period in general fivefold.

Attesting to your high labor activity, political consciousness and your willingness to make a worthy contribution to implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions is also the fact that for 4 years running in all-union socialist competitions, the city of Donetsk has won the



challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the komsomol Central Committee.

The labor successes of 16 labor collectives have been awarded USSR orders, 53 laborers in the city bear the high titles of hero of socialist labor, and miner Ivan Ivanovich Strelchenko, renowned all over the country, is twice hero of socialist labor and recipient of a USSR state prize. Let me tell you, that is a great honor for Donetsk and a remarkable example to follow.

Year in and year out, our plans grow in size and scope. The grandeur of our deeds increase, V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on. As a result of the consistent implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, of the Soviet people's selfless labor, our country has made significant progress in economic and social development.

The contribution of the Soviet Ukraine's working people toward the country's achievements is also a weighty one. The situation in our republic and all over the country is good, business-like and creative. That has been manifested in a concentrated manner in the unanimous approval and backing given by the Ukraine's workers class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia to the Leninist domestic and foreign policy pursued by the party and the Soviet state, and to the purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, at the head.

That has been manifested in the ideological maturity and political consciousness of the working people, in their devotion to friendship and brotherhood among all peoples, the principles of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, communist ideals, in the great labor enthusiasm of the people, and in the scope of socialist competitions for fulfilling plans and adopted pledges.

Nearly 250,000 workers, many collectives--about 35,000--have already fulfilled the plans for the 4 years of the 5-year period. More than 27,000 advanced production workers and 1,300 collectives have coped with the 5-year plans. The value of industrial production supplied since the beginning of the 5-year period in excess of the plan has totaled more than R3 billion, including R235 million in the 8 months of this year.

The party and people's efforts have now been concentrated on further building up the country's material and spiritual potential, its defense power, on accomplishing tasks for the comprehensive development of industry and agriculture, of economic regions and production branches, on accelerating scientific-technical progress, and on improving in every way possible the effectiveness and quality of all the work.

Increasing the capacities of the fuel and power complex ranks among major tasks on which the successful and vigorous development of the entire economy depends in the present and coming 5-year periods.

The importance of mastering the enormous resources of Siberia can hardly be overestimated in the accomplishment of that task, but that does not belittle at all the significance of Donbass. That, as before, is one of the main energy sources for the European part of the country. It is only natural that it burdens the communists and working people of Donbass, the republic's entire party organization with particularly great responsibility.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government pay unabated attention to the development of the Donetsk Basin. In recent years, as you know, important decisions have been adopted, and important steps are being taken to increase coal output.

In the 11th 5-year period it is being planned to assign 50 percent more capital investment than in the current 5-year period for construction, reconstruction and reequipping of coal enterprises. The rate of mining construction will strongly increase and new, highly mechanized mines will be put into operation. The production and supplies of more modern mining equipment will significantly increase.

Plans have also been mapped out to settle a number of important social problems. The opportunities to train highly skilled cadres are being expanded and the working conditions of miners are improving. The living and cultural standards of Donetsk inhabitants will also rise steadily in the future.

Certainly, all that pleases us and is good. But one must admit frankly that the coal industry of the Donetsk Basin still does not work as well as desired.

Today the most important task confronting the Donetskaya Oblast party organization, the Ukrainian Ministry of Coal Industry, leaders and collectives of mining associations and mines is to significantly raise in the nearest future the level of engineering, to provide every mine with good stopes, to improve the use of equipment, and to promote smooth organization, discipline and the strictest observation of conditions set for operations in mines and at sectors.

The utmost must be done to fulfill the fourth-quarter plan and to prepare well for rhythmical work in the final year of the 10th 5-year period.

Naturally enough, Donbass is not coal alone. It has a powerful base in metallurgy, chemistry and machinebuilding; there are dozens of important light and food industry enterprises. Enterprises in Donetskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts are accountable for almost one-fourth of the republic's gross industrial output.

Such concentration of enormous productive forces on a comparatively small territory requires from party organizations, soviet and economic organs a thoughtful and skilled management for the basin's multibranch economy and places upon them particular responsibility for the comprehensive development of the Donetsk Basin in general. An important role in that field also belongs to the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and its scientific center in Donetsk.

One must not omit, comrades, such a problem of importance for your city and for Donbass as a whole as the rational use of nature [prirodopolzovaniye] and the conservation of the environment. The progressive public in industrially developed capitalist countries speaks with great concern about a nearing ecological crisis caused by the rapacious exploitation of natural resources.

Our socialist society consistently pursues the line of planned and careful use of natural riches for the benefit of man. But that does not mean that all tasks have already been settled. For example, in Donetskaya Oblast the scale of utilizing waste in the processing of minerals are still obviously insufficient. The larger part of by-products and waste materials here is still being dumped, thus polluting the environment.

For Donbass it is highly important to build gas separators, to switch over to smokeless and waterless technologies, to eliminate dumps, to plant green belts around cities and industrial centers, as well as to take other steps to fight air and water pollution.

In the sphere of the conservation of environment, deserving attention are primarily measures producing not only high ecological effect, but also making it possible to replenish the resources of raw materials for industry, which are in short supply. All those tasks, comrades, are vitally important for your city, for the entire Donbass. Even if it is embarrassing to criticize you on such a solemn day, I cannot help saying that at a number of projects for the protection of the environmental, capital investments are not being utilized. The state gives money for that important matter and you do not use it. That must be amended.

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a decision on improving planning and intensifying the influence of the economic mechanism on raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work. The document elaborated a comprehensive program for improving planned management in the economy, for improving and further developing the democratic principles in production management and for increasing the creative activity and responsibility of labor collectives.

The objective of the impending management reform is to attain high final results in the national economy, to increase the role of state plans, particularly of the 5-year ones, and to insure that they are more balanced and take into account consumer needs.

In consistently implementing the outlined measures, it is very important to explain clearly to all working people their essence to show by tangible examples that improving management and planning, increasing the rates of economic development, raising the effectiveness of communal production and the quality of work are the invariable conditions for the further upsurge in our country's potential and for the steady growth of the people's prosperity.

The impending work is extensive and difficult. But it must be done most carefully, because largely depending on it is the fulfillment of the 10th 5-year plans and the creation of an advance share [zadel] for successful work in the next 5-year period.

The workers class and intelligentsia in Donetsk, in our republic as a whole and all over the country have always closely regarded the pre-occupations of the rural laborers. It is well known how much is being done to implement our party's agrarian policy. All of us are now interested in this year's situation in agriculture.

As is known, the year has proved to be highly unfavorable; the winter colds, the retarded spring with the subsequent bitter drought have affected many regions in the republic, particularly in the south and southeast. Nonetheless, owing to the measures taken, to the improved technical equipment at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to the expansion of irrigated lands, to the skillful utilization of the achievements of science and advanced experience, to the skills and good organization of farmers, as well as to the assistance given to the republic, the pernicious effects of the drought have been modified to a significant extent. Eight oblasts are fulfilling the plan for grain sales to the state, but on the whole the yield of grain sale to the state will be smaller than targeted. Naturally enough, that is causing difficulties in providing livestock with grain fodder.

In the republic necessary measures are being taken everywhere to increase the stocks of coarse and juicy fodder, and that will enable all oblasts to fulfill the plan for the number of livestock for the beginning of next year.

The sugarbeet digging campaign is in full swing. As for this year's conditions, the expected yields are rather good, about 300 quintals per hectare.

The July and August rains have improved the state of sunflower seedlings. At many kolkhozes and sovkhozes sunflower yields are expected to be better than last year. The obtained yields of vegetables, potatoes and fruit are also rather good.

Naturally enough, the unfavorable weather conditions and the scarcity of fodder, linked with them, have affected stockbreeding, cattle

productivity has somewhat declined. Even if meat procurements have increased against last year by 106,000 tons, the rates of increasing them are still insufficient.

Steps are now being taken to obtain a good crop in the final year of the 5-year period. The winter crop area has been expanded, sowing for the most part is taking place at the most suitable time, and good shoots have been obtained everywhere.

The most urgent thing now is to complete, as soon as possible, gathering operations, to make rational use of everything produced in the fields, and to prepare well for the spring campaign in the fields.

It is important to carry out cattle wintering in an organized manner, to preserve the number of stock, to increase productivity and the output of animal produce.

Measures have been taken to put into service, to begin wintering the planned stockbreeding premises, combined fodder plants and fodder shops. Even in that respect much can be done by city dwellers, industrial, transport and other organizations through intensifying patron's assistance to the countryside. In that respect you have good traditions, and they should be emphasized.

Comrades, the order-decorated Donetsk is well known in our country and far beyond its borders. The city has a population of more than one million; it is an industrial giant, and it is rightfully being considered as a large scientific and cultural center.

Anyone arriving in Donetsk is startled not only by its industrial capacity, but also by the beauty of its streets and squares, the abundance of flowers and green plants, its cleanliness, lovingly kept by the working people themselves.

But certainly, its remarkable people are the most important and valuable wealth in the possession of your city. It was by their hands, minds, wills and energies that the labor glory of Donetsk, the modern features of the labor city, city of the builders of the communist future, have been and are being shaped. These were their selfless efforts that now have been crowned with the fatherland's high award.

On this solemn day one could list the names of hundreds and thousands of remarkable people who have redoubled the glory of Donetsk by their labor.

According to V. I. Lenin's well-known dictum, mankind's first productive force is the worker, the working man.

The high appraisal of the role of the city's laborers in the country's industrialization, given in the award decree to the city, is further



striking evidence of the services rendered primarily by the workers class: the miners, the metallurgists, the chemists, the builders and the large detachment of persons of other professions.

The workers class is people of inexhaustible diligence, wholeheartedly devoted to the cause of the party, profoundly interested in and responsible for everything taking place in our society, true masters of the country. Inherent in them is an enormous vital force feeding the economic potential of our socialist motherland, its material and spiritual might.

Respect and glory to the workers class of the order-decorated Donetsk.

It is the apt moment to say that Donbass and, in particular, your beautiful city have always been renowned for their people whose names have been and are being pronounced with respect far beyond their borders. There is every ground to assert that Donetsk has brought up quite a few great production organizers, talented party and economic leaders, scientists and cultural workers.

I would also like to express great gratitude, deep respect and acknowledgement to the remarkable Donbass women, heroic mothers and wives for their selfless labor.

The relay baton of labor feats has now been taken over from the heroes of the first 5-year periods by their sons and grandsons. We are confident that Donbass komсомols and all young people will continue the remarkable traditions of the older generations in a worthy manner.

As ever, the communists set the fashion in the entire life of the city. Your city party organization, numbering now almost 75,000 communists, is well known for its activity, organization and efficiency.

The CPSU Central Committee has assessed at its true worth the role of the Donetsk party organization as a school, as a smithy of cadres. The Donetsk city party organization was among the republic's first organization to support the patriotic movement for eliminating lagging enterprises, and by its multiform organizational and political activity it insures the fulfillment of the national economic plans practically by all labor collectives.

The ability to single out the main thing and to concentrate the efforts of the communists, all workers, scientists and specialists on the vital tasks in the struggle for accelerating scientific-technical progress.

Constant Concern for Increasing the Vanguard Role of the Communists

A creative attitude to the organization of the entire work in the field of the communist education of the working people, of city services and amenities and of accomplishing social tasks--those are the features

deserving every commendation in the style of work performed by the city and most rayon party organizations and the Soviets of people's deputies, and there is every reason to assume that their educative and mobilizing role will further develop.

In assessing the achievements at their true worth, our party also sees the shortcomings and urgent problems that occur, improves leadership in economic and cultural construction, and does its best to further improve the working people's prosperity.

Preparations will begin shortly for the ordinary 26th CPSU Congress; the most responsible, concluding stage will begin in the 10th 5-year period.

The accountability and election meetings that have begun in party organizations are called upon to help find and use all reserves and possibilities to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the current year, and to provide a reliable foundation for smooth work in 1980 and for the completion of the 5-year period as a whole. That, ultimately, is the most important, the main task facing every party organization and every labor collective.

Party organizations should concentrate their efforts to increase the production and public activity of every communist, his responsibility for insuring the organization and unity of labor collectives, and for the implementation of party and state directives.

Every communist is an active conductor of party policy. Wherever a communist works, there must be no laggards, there must be no violations of labor discipline, no laxity or mismanagement. It is highly important to hold the accountability and election meetings in an atmosphere of strict observation of Leninist standards of party life, of internal party democracy, of principled and business-like criticism and self-criticism.

The CPSU Central Committee advise party organizations and all communists to build our entire ideopolitical and educational work in close unity with economic and organizational activity, with the accomplishment of major tasks for communist construction.

The consistent implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving ideological and political-educational work, improving the quality and efficiency of that work, will make it possible to invigorate even more the creative participation of the masses in communist construction, will strengthen inviolable unity between the party and the people, will help to successfully accomplish tasks for the present stage of developing Soviet society.

The success of the Soviet people's creative activity, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, depends not only on the internal situation, but also, to a significant degree, on the international situation.

Our motherland's positions in the world arena are as strong as ever, and the Soviet peace program drawn up by the 24th and 25th party congresses has become a banner for all those striving for a peaceful and cloudless sky over the planet. The policy of peace and international cooperation is inherent in the very nature of the Soviet state and has been legislatively fixed in the USSR constitution.

We Soviet people take pride in the fact that the successes in consolidating peace on earth are inextricably linked with the activity of the countries of the socialist community and with our state's major foreign political initiatives. The decisive role in their elaboration and implementation belongs to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our times and ardent fighter for peace and international security, at the head.

The signing of the strategic arms limitation agreement between the USSR and the United States has marked another important step on the path of improving the international political climate and curbing the arms race. "In signing this agreement," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, "we help defend the most sacred right of every man--the right to life."

Historical experience convincingly proves that further changes in the balance of forces in favor of socialism, the cause of peace and social progress make up the determinant trend in present-day international developments.

The results of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Crimean meetings with the leaders of fraternal parties and states strikingly manifested that the countries of the socialist community were confidently advancing in sociopolitical and economic development, while strengthening their cooperation in accomplishing both domestic and international tasks.

The situation in the world of capital, increasingly corroded by antagonistic contradictions, is in exact contrast to that. The stormclouds of crisis-like phenomena are increasing on the economic horizon of the United States and other Western countries.

Not so long ago the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, numbering 24 capitalist states, published a report on Western economic prospects. The report in particular points out that the crisis in the nearest future will be further aggravated, inflation and unemployment will continue to grow. The number of unemployed in those countries alone will reach 19 million, or 1.8 million more than at present. I emphasize, those very pessimistic figures are to be found in official Western sources.

The grave power, financial, moral and political crises, the growing exploitation of the working people and other countless diseases of capitalist society built on the pursuit of profit convincingly attest to the historical doom of capitalism.



Under such circumstances some bosses in the imperialist world are losing the ability to assess the state of affairs soberly and are looking for a way out on the path of aggravating tensions in the international situation and in intensifying the arms race. Enormous arsenals of mortal weapons have already been accumulated on earth. At the same time, through the fault of imperialists, mankind casts daily an enormous sum of more than 1 billion dollars into the abyss of militarism.

That is so because the military-industrial complex of the United States and other imperialist countries is vitally interested with the arms race. While making profits numbering millions, the ominous manufacturers of death, in alliance with reactionary military circles, are obstructing detente and disarmament by every means. Now they are inflating the myth of the notorious "Soviet threat," are trying by all means to frustrate the ratification of the SALT II agreement and deploy new rockets in Western Europe which, even without that, has been transformed by them into an atomic arsenal.

The most reactionary imperialist circles have not given up attempts to suppress by force the revolutionary and liberation movements of peoples, to undermine unity and to cause "erosion" among socialist states. Even at home imperialist reaction is trying to turn the axle of political life to the right.

The present Beijing leaders are increasingly closely associating with the most shameless imperialists. Having taken over the relay baton from the transoceanic aggressors, they are threatening another attack against socialist Vietnam, are conducting a reckless militarization of the country and presenting all of their neighbors close and far absolutely groundless territorial claims. As before, double-dyed anti-Sovietism and the delirious idea of kindling a new world war lie in the basis of the activities of the Chinese authorities.

As you can see, comrades, there are quite a few complex and acute problems in the present-day world. For that reason advance on the path of peace and social progress urges us to redouble efforts in the struggle against imperialist reaction and its yes-men. Consequently, the present-day international situation requires from us Soviet people, increased vigilance and further consolidation of our country's economic and defense potential.

All people of good will are aware: The path to a lasting peace leads through detente. Mankind has no other reasonable alternative.

But, inspired by our Leninist Party, we Soviet people, despite everything, look into the future with optimism and confidence.

This year, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said, we celebrated the 50th anniversary of the first 5-year plan. Half a century in the history of states and peoples is not a long period. But in that time our country covered a path equal to centuries.

The great historic correctness of that truth has found confirmation in our history. It is strikingly and convincingly obvious in the example of the order-decorated Donetsk.

During our recent meetings in Donetsk labor collectives with workers, engineers and scientists we constantly satisfied ourselves how unanimous the support is to our own party's domestic and foreign policy and how great the striving is in all collectives to prefulfill the responsible plans for the 10th 5-year period.

I would like to ardently wish all of you to hoist even higher the banner of socialist competitions for further improving the effectiveness and quality of work and for a worthy welcome to V. I. Lenin's 110th birth anniversary and to the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

Allow me, dear comrades, once again to wholeheartedly congratulate all inhabitants of Donetsk City, every family, all the oblast's working people on the high state award, and to wish all of you good health, great happiness and new accomplishments for the benefit of our beloved motherland.

That high appraisal of the services rendered by the working people of industrial Donetsk you will undoubtedly receive not only as a great honor and the recognition of the old services, but also as a great incentive for new achievemen'ts, new labor victories in the name of communism, in the name of our Soviet people's happiness.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy then read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the order of Lenin to Donetsk City and, to the stormy applause of the audience, pinned the award on the banner of the city.

(V. V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted with prolonged applause.)

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## REGIONAL

### CPSU JOURNAL REVIEWS SHCHERBITSKIY BOOK ON LENINIST WORKSTYLE

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[Review by N. I. Gorlach (Kharkov), doctor of historical sciences, and N. Ya. Kopyev (Petrozavddsk), doctor of philosophical sciences, of the book "Mastering the Leninist Style of Work," by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Ukrainian Political Literature Publishing House, Kiev, 1978, 295 pages]

[Text] The Leninist style of work is a concept which expresses many aspects of party, state and other activity. That is why the party and its Central Committee attach tremendous significance to cadres' mastering of the Leninist workstyle.

Recently not only leading cadres but also the broad public have displayed persistent interest in the problem of the workstyle and administration. This heightened interest has been aroused by the publication of a whole range of anthologies and monograph studies on this theme (note 1), (see, for example, G. I. Shitarev, "the Leninist Style in Work and the Norms of Party Life," Moscow, 1969; G. Badanin, "The Leninist Style in the Practice of Party Leadership," Sverdlovsky, 1970; "The Leninist Style of Party Work," Tallin, 1975; A. N. Stefanovskiy, "The Leninist Style of Work," Kiev, 1976; P. A. Rodionov, "The Leninist Style in Party Work," Moscow, 1976; K. U. Chernenko, "Some Questions of the Creative Development of the Style of Party and State Work," Moscow, 1978; and others), and numerous articles in periodicals. L. I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" contain invaluable experience of the profound mastery and application of the Leninist style. The material they contain reveals great potential for improving the style of leadership.

The book by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, currently under review is characterized by an all-around approach to the theme and a detailed investigation of the problems of the Leninist workstyle, and also by the utilization of a great amount of factual material.

it generalizes the enormous practical experience gained in mastery of the Leninist workstyle by party committees and leading cadres.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy regards the Leninist style as a powerful weapon of the party, which devised it by relying on Lenin's revolutionary legacy and enriched its substance with a diversity of principles, means and methods of party and other activity.

The book emphasizes that the period since the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) plenum occupies a special place in the practical implementation of Leninist norms of party life and the principles of party leadership. The activity of our party's combat headquarters--the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo led by that outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and of the International Communist and Workers Movement L. I. Brezhnev, whose books and statements contain most important generalizations of the theory and practice of communist building and basic, principled provisions for further improving the workstyle--serves as a remarkable model of the affirmation of the Leninist style.

The result of this activity is already apparent--the truly Leninist workstyle, which combines scientific approach, purposefulness and range with profound realism, respect for people and trust in cadres and with a high degree of exactingness and intolerance of shortcomings, is now firmly established in the party and in Soviet society.

The monograph under review provides a profound scientific analysis of the main problems of the Leninist style of leadership. The author shows how consistently and persistently the party, its Central Committee and all local organs work on improving the Leninist style. V. V. Shcherbitskiy examines not only its principles and features but also the forms and methods of consolidating them in a leader's activity.

Turning to the origins of the Leninist workstyle, the author notes that it was formed on the basis of unity of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, profound knowledge of the laws of social development and harmonious combination of revolutionary scope with communist efficiency. It imbibed the enthusiasm of the victorious working class and the many years of experience, wisdom and energy of the CPSU, which advanced and is successfully resolving the tasks of fundamental social transformations. The practice of socialist and communist building in the USSR has also confirmed the exceptional fruitfulness of the Leninist workstyle.

Naturally, the author writes, the Leninist workstyle is not a collection of ready-made, universal prescriptions for all life's events. Such prescriptions do not and cannot exist. It is a living, developing method, which is a process of constant improvement, "and, obviously, the source of thoughts and ideas for its further improvement is Lenin's legacy, the

entire life and activity of our leader and teacher, and the entire history of our great party of communists" (p 280). The Leninist style of leadership accords most fully with the nature of socialist society and closely reflects its most profound democracy.

The author reveals the main features of the Leninist style in specific facts and examples of the everyday activity of Ukrainian party organizations. Speaking of the scientific approach in party work, he shows that in all CPSU leading links important practical action must be preceded by detailed study of the problem and investigation of the deep causes of phenomena on the basis of modern scientific achievements. The book outlines important areas of further improvement of forms and methods of party and state activity and proves convincingly that, where concern is constantly displayed for all working people to master the Leninist style of activity, as a rule, the weightiest results are achieved in resolving tasks of economic and cultural building and in working people's communist education. The scientific approach solving problems of communist building creates reliable obstacles to subjectivism, curbs and fits of voluntarism and prevents mistakes.

The scientific, creative approach to the leadership of all social progresses, the author notes, is one of the most characteristic and essential features of the Leninist style of party work. The scientific nature of leadership emanates directly from the very nature of the CPSU, which has built its entire revolutionary-transforming activity on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory and the scientific cognition and conscious utilization of the objective laws of social development.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy describes the Leninist workstyle as the combination of the science of administration with the art of leadership and the ability to find correct solutions in any situation, even where science still does not provide substantiated recommendations and it is necessary to be guided by one's own personal experience, knowledge and outlook. The Leninist style is regarded as a complex of very important traits of activity inherent in our cadres. The author emphasizes that some of them, such as the following, are of universal significance.

#### The Leninist Principle of Determining the Main, Crucial Element of Activity

The economic strategy devised by the 25th CPSU Congress, the measures for developing the Nonchernozem Zone, the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions for further developing agriculture and so forth, are graphic examples of the application of Lenin's proposition on the crucial element of activity. This proposition of Lenin is applicable not only to the party as a whole, but also to all its organizations and to every working person.

#### The Ability To Take a Long-Term View

The author dwells on work party organizations' long-term plans and plans for insuring the fulfillment of local tasks using organizational and



political means. He devotes much attention to the style and methods of educating working people, particularly young people.

Close links with the masses are one of the basic principles of the Leninist workstyle. V. I. Lenin's well-known words that success in leading the masses is determined "not by power but by esteem, energy, experience, great versatility and great talent" (note 2), (V. I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 7, p 14). V. V. Shcherbitskiy recounts in detail, proven methods of forming links with the masses--the leader's constant contact with working people, personal participation in educational work, the active involvement of working people in running production, active support for their initiative and anything new and progressive, the ability to work with working people's letters, thorough concern for working people, and improvement of the immediacy and efficiency and political agitation.

The author dwells in detail on how the country's party organizations, particularly in the Ukraine, specifically insure in practice the unity of revolutionary scope, efficiency, words and deeds--those most important features of the Leninist style. The reader can derive great benefit from V. V. Shcherbitskiy's book in respect of all the following elements of the science of administration: Bolshevik efficiency, socialist enterprise, the style of leadership and types of leaders, their training in efficiency and practicality, the ability to evaluate matters critically and objectively, to organize one's own work, to value and save time and skillfully to form relations with subordinates and associates, and the organization of monitoring and checking of the implementation of decisions and the fulfillment of plans.

The author cites data from the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Information suggesting that about 30-40 percent of conference and sessions held at enterprises are not prompted by production considerations. Approximately one-fourth of the conferences are held without any plan, and one-third of their participants have no direct connection with the question under discussion. There is a tremendous resource here for saving a leader's time and improving the efficiency of his work.

Much of the monograph is devoted to the practice of implementing the principle of collective party leadership--the most important principle of party life and activity. Using much factual material, the author shows convincingly how our party resolves tasks of communist building and acts as the Soviet people's proven collective leader and organizer by expanding collectiveness in leadership and tirelessly strengthening links with the masses and stepping up personal responsibility.

Mastering the Leninist workstyle begins with the selection, deployment and education of cadres. This is the essence of party leadership and the basis of all our successes. What qualities must a leader have? The monograph gives a comprehensive reply to this vitally important question.



Here is how the author describes the indispensable qualities of the leader--qualities to which the CPSU Central Committee attaches great significance:

A high level of ideological maturity and conviction, organizational abilities, personal discipline, firmness and determination in implementing the party line, a sense of party principle and intolerance of shortcomings;

A high level of competence in work and a profound knowledge of equipment, technology, the economics and organization of production, and modern methods of administration;

The ability to work in an organized and purposeful way, accurately and intensively using modern scientific achievements, to achieve effective leadership and to carry work through unfailingly to its conclusion;

Initiative, a sense of what is new, a creative approach to work and the ability to take a long-term view and to find the most rational ways of solving problems which crop up;

The ability to generalize facts, to draw political conclusions and to take account of the social and educational consequences of adopted decisions;

Self-reliance and boldness in resolving questions;

The ability to involve people, knowledge of and understanding of the working masses, the ability to win their absolute trust and to create in a collective and moral atmosphere so that people work creatively and with inspiration;

The ability to organize people and to critically evaluate the results achieved (see pp 233-244).

The author notes specific measures in selection and education and in improving the competence of leading cadres at all levels, particularly the higher and middle links in Ukrainian Party organizations. The experience of work with the cadre reserve in Chernigovskaya Oblast is interesting. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists who are included in the reserve there and who have shown good organizational abilities are sent on probation to experienced leaders of farms, where they study in depth the forms and methods of work of the best kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors for 5-6 months.

The broad development of criticism and self-criticism is a basic law of the party's internal life and an essential condition of its healthy functioning. As in everything else, the CPSU Central Committee's activity in developing criticism and self-criticism is an example to local party organizations. The book shows the great work of Ukrainian Party organizations

in educating cadres in the spirit of a critical attitude toward work and in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the state of criticism and self-criticism in the Tambovskaya Oblast party organization."

V. V. Shcherbitskiy analyzes in detail the experience and workstyle of party committees and individual leaders. For this reason his book will be read primarily by party activists to their great personal benefit. It will provide invaluable assistance to leading cadres at all levels and in all areas of activity in mastering the Leninist principles of administration and the Leninist workstyle, and will substantially enrich the arsenal of means of exerting educational influence. At the same time V. V. Shcherbitskiy's new book is aimed at an even wider readership. It is of interest to everybody in any way connected with working with people or with leading any economic and cultural sectors.

This book is a great contribution to the creative development of Lenin's teaching on the party and its style of activity.

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CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### BRIEFS

COMMITTEE FORMED FOR CULTURAL RAPPROCHEMENT--With the aim of improving work in studying the multi-national Soviet culture, the process of the development, rapprochement and mutual enrichment of cultures of the peoples of the USSR, the collegium of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture decreed the creation in the apparatus of the Ministry of a Committee on Questions of the Development, Rapprochement and Mutual Enrichment of Cultures of the Peoples of the USSR. The Committee's main task is to analyze and sum up theoretical problems and practical experience of the work of oblast cultural administrations, organizations and institutions of the republic that are concerned with the further development, rapprochement and mutual enrichment of cultures of the peoples of the USSR, and to prepare appropriate material and recommendations. Included on the Committee are workers of the Ministry and of oblast boards of culture, S. V. Koltunyuk, the first deputy minister, has been appointed chairman. [Text] [Kiev KUL'TURA I ZHYTTYA in Ukrainian 2 Sep 79 p 1]

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